Criteria for fiction and non-fiction genres – Year 6

This is an overview for each genre, giving a list of grammar and punctuation which should be taught. It is not a definitive list. For each genre you will work on vocabulary such as prefixes, suffixes, antonyms, synonyms, homonyms, etc.

Different sentence structures should be taught. This will be developed through the year and throughout the Key Stage.

Narrative genres	
Narrative text First or third person Inverted commas Personification Similes Metaphors Onomatopoeia Noun phrases Different sentence openers (prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, "-ing" words, adverbs, "-ed" words, similes) Synonyms Antonyms Specific nouns (proper) Semicolons to separate two sentences Colons to separate two sentences of equal weighting Informal and formal language Lists of three – adjectives and actions Indefinite pronouns Paragraphs Emotive language	1. **Adventure, suspense and mystery stories** – past tense 2. **Myths and legends** – past tense 3. **Fiction from our literary heritage** – past tense 4. **Stories set in imaginary worlds** – past or future tense 5. **Stories with issues and dilemmas** – past tense 6. **Flashback** – past and present tense 7. **Traditional fairy story** – past tense 8. **Ghost story** – past tense

Non-fiction genres						
Explanation text	**Recount text**	**Persuasive text**	**Report text**	**Play scripts**	**Poetry text**	**Discussion text**
Present tense	**(This includes genres such as newspaper/journalistic writing, biography, autobiography and diary)**	Present tense	Formal language	Exclamation sentences with exclamation marks	Personification	Present tense
Modal verbs		Past tense	First/third person	Colons	Similes	Statements
Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs	Past tense	Future tense	Past/present tense	Stage directions – present tense	Metaphors	Rhetorical questions
Fronted adverbials	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs	Modal verbs	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs	Informal speech	Abstract nouns	Causal conjunctions
Causal conjunctions	Fronted adverbials	Imperative verbs	Addition-of-ideas conjunctions	Brackets	Sentence openers (prepositional, adverbs, conjunctions,"-ing" words, "-ed" words, similes)	Coordinating conjunctions
Formal language	Formal language	Causal conjunctions	Exemplification conjunctions	Hyphens		Subordinating conjunctions
Technical vocabulary	Third/first person (pronouns)	Rhetorical questions	Comparing-and-contrasting conjunctions	Realistic, character-based dialogue	Adjectives	Conditionals
Third person	Colons	Comparative and superlative adjectives	Future tense (when offering suggestions)		Repetition	Imperative verbs
Rhetorical questions	Proper nouns	Subjunctive	Similes		Antonyms	Third person
Proper nouns	Formal language	Exaggerated language	Metaphors		Synonyms	Paragraphs
Past tense	Adverbial phrases	Repetition	Technical language		Alliteration	Formal language
Active and passive	Prepositional phrases	Groups of three – triadic structure	Paragraphs		Onomatopoeia	
Relative clauses	Similes	First/second/third person	Parenthesis using dashes, commas and brackets		Prepositions	
Colons	Paragraphs	Indefinite pronouns			Powerful verbs	
Semicolons	Present perfect tense	Generalisation/quantifiers			Specific nouns	
Paragraphs		Emotive language			Collective nouns	
Parenthesis using dashes, commas and brackets		Giving statistics			Expanded noun phrases	
Present perfect tense		Making opinion appear as fact				
		Formal language				
		Paragraphs				
		Statements				
		Conditionals				
Non-chronological report	**Newspaper**	**Biography**	**Diary**	**Letters**	**Instructions**	**Autobiography**
Third person	Newspaper headlines	Third person	Informal language	**(What is featured in this genre depends on the genre being taught. For example, if it is to persuade then you would follow the success criteria for a persuasion text)**	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs	First person
Formal language	Subheadings	Past tense	Chronological order		Imperative verbs	Past tense
Passive and active sentences	Reported speech	Proper nouns	First person		Present tense	Proper nouns
Proper nouns	Dashes/hyphens	Abstract nouns	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs		Second person	Abstract nouns
Specific nouns	Present tense	Informal language	Past tense	First person	Technical language	Informal language
Move from general to specific	Past tense	Different types of sentence openers	Present tense	Formal language	Adverbs to start sentences	Different types of sentence openers
Commas in a list	Quotation using inverted commas and colons	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs	Emotive language	Informal language	Colons	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs
Colons	First/third person	Fronted adverbial phrases	Proper nouns	Layout	Bullet points	Fronted adverbial phrases
Bullet points	Technical language	Relative clauses	Specific nouns	Present perfect tense	Formal language	Relative clauses
Hyphens	Proper nouns	Personification	Fronted adverbial phrases		Simple sentences	Personification
Present tense/Past tense	Specific nouns	Metaphors	Relative clauses		Commas to separate lists	Metaphors
Semicolons	Formal language	Alliteration	Personification		Modal verbs	Alliteration
Paragraphs	Paragraphs	Similes	Metaphors		Proper nouns	Similes
Relative clauses	Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs	Paragraphs	Alliteration		Parenthesis using dashes, commas and brackets	Paragraphs
Starting a sentence with the continuous/progressive tense ("-ing")		Emotive language	Similes		INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD NOT BE A FULL UNIT OF WORK – THESE SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN A TOPIC/SCIENCE CAPACITY	Emotive language
Rhetorical questions		Quotation	Abstract nouns			
Parenthesis using hyphens, commas and brackets			Informal language			Present perfect tense
			Different types of sentence openers			
			Paragraphs			

| | | | Present perfect tense | | AS ALL SKILLS SHOULD BY NOW BE EMBEDDED | |